Continued from First Page.

1.500; all paroled. Gen. Anderson's Brigade, while was encamped at Hillsborough, numbered about 1,300 These constituded the only organized bodies of the cavalry which were paroled.

The cavalry, about 2,000, which went off as the escer of Jefferson Davis, were part of Wheeler's comman and there of Vanghe and Basil Duke, which came acros from East Tennessee for the purpose.

Davis, I have positively learned from a centlema who saw him and heard him make a short speech, wa at Monree, N. C., on the 16th of April. He left th same day, not, as I believe, to cross the Mississipp but to escape by means of some fishing smack or an small craft out of Florida, to some British or Spanie island. Had we stramers to watch off Nassau, Be from the coast, I believe we should stand a good chance yet of catching the fugitive and all his specie.

As I said, the speech of Mr. Davis was appropriately brief. He said: "By the surrender of 8,000 infantry an 2,000 cavalry, we have not lost the whole army—they ar somewhere on top of the ground," hinting, rather than openly declaring, his purpose to recreanize in Texas. It is believed that he will not attempt the risk of a long march through the country to the Mississippi River with the chances of being cut off by Wilson's command or jeopard his treasure in any battle, which would be est sure to result in its loss. His long stay at Monroe, when there was no other motive for it, points at one of the numerous inlets which there afford such ad mirable chances of escape without observation. It is for Jeff, and his money chest,

BREAKFAST AND AN HOUR WITH GEN. JOHNSTON I rese at daylight yesterday morning and walked alone to the camp of Gen. Johnston, over a mile wer of the town. The camp is located in a grove on a hi side, looking toward the South, with a small stream and the Staff Officer's tents, were sentiered the smalle tents of the attaches of headquarters, and their horse were hitched at some distance; one or two wagon were drawn up near the centerjof the grounds, sugges the sun had riven, but only a small portion of the offi- authors in a similar way. There were but two m cers had got up. Gen Johnston had not risen. The servants were preparing coffee and an early breakfast.

and seemed to work with alactity and cheerfulness.

While I was waiting to see the General, the Adju tant-General and several other officers rose, drossed morning air reminded me that I had not broakfasted but being a stranger I could searcely expect to be invited to partake.

mirth-provoking jest so common around the camp-table "Well, gentlemen, we surround this festive board. I suppose, for the last time," said one of the officers.

"I suppose so," was the healthting reply of another of A short pause followed, during which each gentlemus

belped himself to the ham and warm blicuits and ple could not certainly be cor sweetened his ceries. Another pause and a few words. I could not distinctly bear. "I suppose all the children bor nerenfter will have

.U. S. stamped upon them," dryly remarked the wag sother. of the party.

'Yes," said another in the same vein, "but if I am not mistaken there il be a few with C. S. A. Imprim on their ___," A laugh greeted this queer suggestion and the meediness of the circle gave place to cheerfu conversation, in which the officers discussed their near separation, the routes they would take, and speculate to who they would find at their bomes, the situation of affairs, &c. There was little reference to the gro topic of the disbandment of the army. They seeme and conversed like persons who had lost all interest in stations of the Guif States. war topies and whose minds were already reveling in the peaceful scenes of home, which now possessed t thousand new charms.

Afterward, making my business known, and remarking that I wished to obtain the impressions and views of the General touching the future of the South and of the country—as one who had been so prominent—fit will be under more favorable circumstances. would no doubt exercise a controlling influence here

man." said one of the staff: "each man in the South is speaceful pursuits, General." "Yes, that is now my onleapable of thinking for himself, and will have his own numbition." he said, and taking the officer by the hand opinions. Gen. Johnston's opinions on military sub-lisaid: "I shall always be glad to see you." jects will be respected, but on other matters, no more than any other man."

"That depends more upon what you at the North do, general. Chan anything else," replied the A. A. G.

Two or three other officers assented, with emphasis showing, not their opinion merely, but suggesting som thing of anxiety on that subject. The conversation proceeded in a frank but kindly manner, and was soon colleged by the participation in it of a gentleman o high respectability at headquarters, though not in unit form. He had been a large planter near Helena, Ark. and had been rained by the war, and particularly by the 4th Iowa Cavalry, who had burned him out and carted off his negroes four times, they returning eac time on account of their attachment to the place. The fourth time they separated families, and he pictured in strong colors the misery and suffering which followed He had been a Judge in his District, was a Henry Cia man, never cast a secession vete, and was driven into the war. He had been a prisoner at Camp Chase, dur which he complained of hard usage-not being allowed to purchase fruit, and mentioned other grievance which he offset against Andersonville. "And now yo have fought for the niggers, and have got 'em, what de you propose to do with 'em r" he asked, as if he had pu

We have fought for the Union, and have got that and the freed men will take care of themselves," I re plied. This gentleman now engressed the chief con versation, and the remainder is not worth the space i would occupy. On the subject of Slavery, the capacity of the negro for improvement, and other collatera topics, they all seemed agreed. "Now you have freed 'em, we want you to take 'em," was a remark twice o thrice repeated.

I replied, "the South needed them more, but if w 'take them,' as he wished us to do, he would probably be the first man to come after them again."

These staff officers were evidently gentlemen of th first families-not in the offensive sense of the termeducated, proud, but taught in the conventionalities polite society, who would not intentionally offend guest, however obnoxious his opinions might be.

Gen. Johnston received me with a quiet, gentle manly courtesy, and as he was not occupied, began to converse without apparent constraint or reserve. He speaks in a low tone of voice, slowly, and with that de liberation which impresses you with the idea that each word is well weighed-for it is always the best word. and fully expresses his idea. He is about 50; sa five feet nine luches high, with a full silver and gre beard and mustache, dark hazel eye, which hashe during animated conversation with a peculiar expre sion. His complexion is bronzed, but fresh and healthy and the expression of his features benevolent, mixe with firmness and great solidity of character. He has a way of cutting off each word with a marked presion. His forehead is high and intellectual, and l figure slight, with a bust well and firmly kait. He im presses every one as a "high-souled, benevoler gentleman" and soldier, which is the character

ascribed to him by Mr. W. W. Holden of Raleigh. "The surrender of Lee's army terminated the war, he said, " and nothing remained for us but to make th best terms we could. This view he expressed to Mr Davis, who sent for him to need him at Greensborough

urged Mr. Davis to accept the situation, and not at opt to prolong the war which must be hopeless, and could only result in needlessly devastating the country and wasting valuable lives-which was a crime.

These views he subsequently expressed to the Gov-ernors of four States in the shape of the following tele-

EN. JOHNSTON TO THE GOVERNORS OF FOUR STATES On the 30th of April Gen. Johnston sent the following telegram to the Governors of the States of Georgia outh Carolina and Florida. The presence of Go Vance in his camp at the time made it unnecessary to ldress the dispatch to him;

didress the dispatch to him:

GREENSBOROUGH, April 20, 1805,

To his Excellency Joseph E. Brown, Asquata, Ga.,

A. G. Magrath, Governor of South Covelina, Spantanology, cia Chester, S. C.; John Million, Spantanology, cia Chester, S. C.; John Million, Florida.

The disaster in Virginia; the capture by the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of ammunition and repairing arms; the impossibility of recruiting our little arms, opposed by more than len times its number, or of supplying it except by robiding our own citizens, destroyed all hope of successful war. I have, therefore, made a military convention with Gen. Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

I made this convention to spare the blood of the gallant little army committed to me, to prevent further sufferings of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invaling armies, and to avoid the crime of waging hopeless var.

J. E. Johnsysten, General.

Upon parting with General Johnston, one feels that

Upon parting with General Johnston, one feels that

Providence must have ordained that men of such marked character should have become identified with he Rebellion to give it that vitality without which it ould never have been prolonged for the time necessary o achieve the great purposes Heaven had in view. sing Gen. Sherman. I said, "Yes, the Government, e think, and the public share the idea that Ge has they were more liberal than were ever asked for nd such as would have been gladly accepted by th outh at any time during the past two or three yearshat they looked to a recognition of all the Robel State

sent intended for the approval or rejection of the of proceeding with the South-to pacify or panish. He thought there had been punishment enough for bot parties in the war itself. There had been blood-she

risk and exposure of war, that there is nothing lik he law eindiented.

Duling breakfast Gen. Johnston expressed much r f'et that Booth could not have been taken alive, so a people with the trunsmetten. The single areament that Mr. Lincoln was beffer for them than Mr. Johnston was a sufficient proof on that point if, there were n

Gen, Johnston said he had no doubt the people of the was in the working of the system on the large rice plat

On these and many other topics Gen. Johnston ex pressed the most enlightened views.

proached the General, with hat in hand, and with a "He will have no more influence than any other a rebuke for the officer. "Then you want to return to

Soon afterward the preparations for moving v advanced, and after obtaining the General's autograph, "What is to be the direction of affairs and the feel and that of the members of his immediate staff, I too ing in the South, now, is an interesting question," I leave, impressed with the conviction that the South had at least one safe man to follow as well as a goo

these of increasing scane the comfort of your familial hindred, and restore tranquillity to the country. You will return to your homes with the admiration in people, wen by the courage and noble devotion yave displayed in this long war. I shall always sember with pride the loyal support and generous courses.

dence you have given me.

I now part with you with deep regret, and bid you even the property of the property and with arrest wishes that you may have bereafter all the property and happiness to be found in the world.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General. ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. Gen. Lieut. Col. Kennard, Chief Ord.

Board of Aldermen.

PECIAL MEETING-REMOVAL OF MESSES. THOMAS

STEPHENS AND ROBERT L. DARRAGH FROM THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD FOR DERE LICTION OF DUTY-APPOINTMENT OF MESSRS. JOHN S. GILES AND GEORGE A. JEREMIAR IN THEIR PLACES.

The Board met at 4% o'clock vesterday after on by special call, the President MORGAN JONES, esq. n the chair.

The Presment presented the following preamble and Whereas, Thomas Stephens, holding the office of President

commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, has been de ict in the performance of his duties, therefore. Received, That Thomas Stephens be and he is hereby noved from the office of President Commissioner of ! Croton Aqueduct Board, for cause, in pursuance of Section of the amended charter of 1557; said removal to take effe

immediately.

The resolution was adopted—14 in the nifirmative, 1 in the negative.

A similar resolution was presented by Alderman FLYNN, and adopted, removing Robert L. Darrigh from the effice of Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, by a vote of 12 in the affirmative to 3 in the negative.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to nominate two gentlemen to fill the vacancies in the

in the negative A resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to nominate two gentlemen to fill the meancies in the Croton Aqueduct Board, occasioned by Like removal of Mesers, Stephens and Darragh.

On motion of Alderman Bacer, the President appointed a Committee of three, committing of Mesers. Brice, Ryers and Flynn, for the purpose of waiting upon the Mayor and conferring with him on the subject. A certified copy of the Annual Tax Levy, as a lopted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, was presented and laid over, to be made the special order of the assiston to be held to morrow afternor.

Two communications were then received from the Mayor—the first nominating John S. Giler, esq., as President Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, vice Thomas Stephens, removed; the second, nominating George A. Jeremiah present Alderman of the Teath Pistricty as Assistant Commissioner, vice Robert E. Darragh, removed. The first gentlem an was confirmed by a vote of 13 in the affirmative to 1 in the negative.

The Board then adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE FIVE POINTS forse or Industry .- There will be anniversary ex shertly following that event. Gen. Sherman, he said, dustry on Thursday, May 11, at 2 o'clock p. m., conwas then just moving out from Goldsborough. He tilgning two hours.

THE CASE OF MRS. PERRINE

HER CONNECTION WITH GILMORE

Scenes and Incidents of His Maryland Raid.

THE HARRIS COURT-MARTIAL

PROCEEDINGS ON SATURDAY

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TO-DAY.

Our Special Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8, 1965. The fransition from war to pre is rapidly who have become active Rebels is held in abeyance or the present, while those traitors within our ow nes who have never been recognized as belligerent iving in view the speedy subjection of all such pe

months ago when they explared two railroad trains between R. timore and Philadelphia, was con-

It was understood that these ladie were traveling from Ealtimore and going to Newport Paymester to the Nevy, was there. He has now t signed and lives at Cleveland, Ohio. I was in uniforeginning of the affair but afterward discuises nyself. Thought from general appearance and conducof accused that she consorted with the Rebels from

desire to assist them. ess must confine himself to facts. The President re olied that it was obviously impossible to describe al he expressions of joy or define the exact dilation an ntraction of the pupils of the eye. Counsel waived s objection for the present. Witness testified that he ave this statement before Gen. Dix.

Mrs. C. E. T. Clark, sworn-Resides in Burlington Vt.; was on the train captured hat Sammer by Harry Gilmore. Had not noticed the accused at that time until I saw some person break open a box, and I sale was it not a shame; the accused then jumped up from a box where she was sitting with a Rebel officer, and said, no it was not a shame, it was right: I asked he f it was right to steal. She said yes it was right to eal from the Government. Afterward she and other dies, said to be Robel sympathizers, went off with went down on board a gunboat and I told the officer al about her conduct.

Here Counsel for accused desired that the case go over till Friday, which was agreed to. Two lady iends were in Court with the necused, all being i eep mourning. Mas Perrine did not exhibit an signs of emotion or embarrassment, but is cheerful t inguished Counsel with considerable skill. It is stated that Gen. Dix has written her a letter volunteering his services as witness, and covering his photograph, which he cherishes with justifiable pride. The General is summoned accordingly, and will probably testify when the case is resumed. Mr. Hanna, formerly Paymaste in the Navy, is also summoned. The accused is kep under arrest.

The case before the Court to-morrow is that of D Suppe of New-York, a bounty broker, charged with aid ng desertions and procuring false enlistments. The trial of Mr. Depur, a detective of Gen, Dix's force alleged to have accepted bribes, and been guilty of the me kind of deviltry, is on the docket for an early day The trial of Mr. Delaney of Augusta, Me., charge with false enlistments and all corts of kindred rascallt out of which he is said to have made \$300,000, is over, and the verdict will probably be announced in a day of two to the confusion of his friends.

The Harris Case.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8, 1865. The trial of Benjamin G. Harris was resume day before the Court-Martial of which Major-Ger

Coster is President, and Major William Winthro indge Advocate. The Court having been called to ea fer, the accused read a bill of exceptions, which the Court permitted to be placed on file. The Court then, on the application of the accused, adjourned the Conr. ntil to-morrow morning, pending the arrival of wit Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8, 1865.
The trial of Benjamin G. Harris, member of Congress from Southern Maryland, was resumed to deep it o'clock before the Court-marrial, of which Major den. Foster is President, specially organized for the arrose, and of which Major Winthrop is Judge Advocate.

perpose, and of which Major Winthrop is Judge Advocate.

The Court having been called to order by the President, the accused rend the following paper, which he
asked the Court to file:

"Mr. President of the Commission: The undersigned
respectfully states to the Commission here that he has
been advised by coursel since the commencement of
this trial, and since he pient to the charge and specifiestions, that he ought to have made a formal exception
to the jurisdiction of this tribunal to take cogrizance of
the charge made against him, and which he has been
required to answer here; and he respectfully further
suggests that while he could hardly hope by any news
he might be able to present in support of this exception,
to induce this honorable Court to sustain the same in
the teeth of the various decisions in support of the jursidiction of similar tribunals in like cases; and to
which decision in support of the jurside to the court of similar tribunals in like cases; and to
which decision in support of the jurside to the court of similar tribunals and the bighest and, in
deed, controlling respect; yet he is advised that the irionals, women naturally accorn the highest and, in-leed, controlling respect; yet he is advised that the suggestion of want of jurisdiction made at any time, a may manner, however informal, will, for all alterior purposes, be equally available as it the same had been made by formal plea, or in some other apt mode.

"The undersigned, therefore, respectfully are the senent of the exception, which be desired to be made harved of the record taken by him, to the jurisdiction of his tribunal.

parcel of the record taken by him, to the jurisdiction of this tribunal.

"The undersigned respectfully further states, that he has been advised, and that he respectfully suggests that the two specifications to the charge against him, or does either of them, show an orience embraced within either clause of 56th Article of War. No such facts are alleged as would or could, if proved, amount to such offense, or any such offense, as is made punishable by or under said article. And he hopes that he may have all the benefit of all the exceptions to said specifications, as if he had in effect demarred to the same, and to each of them respectively.

of them respectively.

"The undersigned does not ask permission at this stage of the trial to be heard in support of these exceptions, but respectfully asks that this paper may be received and made a part of the proceedings of the cause to avail hereafter in such manner as justice and right may require.

BENJ. G. HARME."

The Judge Advecate said he had no objection to the receipt of the paper, and it was accordingly filed.

Mr. Cram, counsel for the defence, demurred spainst the specifications, remarking that no particular house was named therein in which the necused is charged with harboring the men. Mr. Cram, however, deferred pressing the point at the present time.

with harboring the men. Mr. Cram, however, deferred pressing the point at the present fine.

The accused then offered as evidence General Orders No. 22 of this War Department, giving transportation to Rebels and others to their homes.

Mr. Harris stated that his witnesses had not arrived, and it was important that they should be here, they could probably arrive to-day, but as they had some easy males to truvel be would ask the court to grant into feether time.

objection to adjourning until to-merrow if the ac-sed would make the proper affidavit relative to the

Saturday's Proceedings.

From The Washington Star.
The Judge Adversate states that the cavalr, e Judge Advocate states that the cavair, and, one of the witnesses) awarting whose at he court had adjourned from day to day had no ound, owing to the movement of troops in the centiles. No one could secretain where the ant is now stationed, the authorities not being beginning of his full name, and as the Government how said all reasonable diffusioned in trying to find him a Judge Advocate of the restricted in rost estimony of Sergeant Renden E. Stuart, Co

of Sergeant Rescoupe, of the control of the prisence about the house of the prisence about the house of the control of the con

the Hallimore without taking the eath. They has they wished to take the eath. The accuses in they were not compelled to do so necording to anist true to the same. He gave them advect to get their supper and locking, and said the to the would give it to them. The men to stay situight at his house, but he refused

ame to my house and asked for ledging that I could not ledge them, but gav dollar to go to a hotel.

Yes, with the addition, that your politica were known to the people.

Did I not tell them to go to Leonard-

incess—No, sir.

consed—Did I not say that I had no wish to come an offense against the Government in giving them

Witness-No, sir. Accused-Did I not say that I did not think it wron

above indicated.

I. Santarium should be not merely an "asylum," but also a workshop, and a school, and a home. As a first principle the hone of indicient case should find no place there, except in the rooms of those utterly and totally Question objected to, and the court cleared for delib Upon reopening, the accused proceeded to read from

page 25d of the chapter on evidence in Benet's military into, and then asked the witness to raise all the accused said to him in the conversation.

The question was also objected to by the Judge-Ad-vocate, who ruled that only that portion of the conver-sation relating to the previous conversation of Mr. Harris with Chapman and Rend could be admitted as

secured claimed that all the conversation should n so as to show his motive in giving the money Court overruled the question as put, and allowed the following:

"State all the accused said to you in the conversation is near as you can recollect, relating exclusively to the conversation between the accused and Chapman an

Read."

No new evidence was elicited by this question.

The accused then announced Judge P. W. Crane
Baltimore (who had just entered the court-room) as

counsel.

The Judge-Advocate said he would withdraw the offer made yesterday to prove the disloyal character of the accused, as it was not necessary to the presecution, but would resume the right to produce it at any future time during the trial.

He also read a dispatch just received, stating that

He also read a dispatch just received, stating that the command to which the Sergeant, required as an important witness, was attached, had moved from Leonardtown, about 20 miles, and it was hoped he might yet be produced. He (the Judge Advocate), however, would not wait for him, but would close the prosecution, resuming the right, as before, to introduce that witness if necessary.

The accused stated in reply to the Judge-Advocate that he would offer in defense the testimony of A. F. Fennick of Leonardtown, on Monday, and perhaps that of others.

remarks of Leasure has obtained that he would put the Judge-Advocate deneral of the Judge-Advocate-General of April 25, relative to the terms of Lee's surrender, and the liabilities of paroled prisoners.

The accused objected to the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General being introduced, and asked that only the terms of capitulation be admitted, which resolute the terms of capitulation be admitted, which resolute the court of the ly the terms of capitulation beest was granted by the Court.

The accused repeated his request of the witness to ive all the conversation between himself and witness to the time of his arrest.

The Court renfirmed its decision that such testi-sony was irrelevant and inadmissable, and upon the cursed insisting upon the point raised by him, the next was again cleared for deliberation.

mri was again cleared for deliberation. Unon reopening the original decision, restricting the idence of Sergt. Stant to the conversation relating that between the accused and Chapman and Read,

as reiterated.

The accused proceeded—"State the entire—conversa
on, and all that related in it—to—the conversation wit e soldiers."
Witness-He (the accused) said, in the conversation

Witness—He (the accused) said, in the conversation, that it was all d—d abelitionism, that if the Abelitionists had staved away, there would have been no trouble, but it would have all been right, that the idea of a few men assembling at Washington and producting the rights of the people of the South, and after the understanding between Grant and Lee, not letting the men go beene was a d—d humbur; that the Republicans would not rule long, and by G—d in two years they would show who would rule. About the time of the conversation, a combat took place between two cats, one of which was black, and as the latter passed by them, the accused remarked, "There goes a d—d lines Republican. Question by the Court—Did you make any reply t

Witness—Made no roply, except to say that a new ruess put on an old horse, or even a young one old sometimes make him feel very proud. ould sometimes make him feel very proud.
By the necessed—Did I not say I had no intention to wrong in giving the men money? Witness-I heard nothing relative to your motive for giving the money.

Accused—Do you not recollect if I did not say that when I gave you the money I nover and anything more

the porch and confinel together.

V. In regard to the character of hulldings to be rected, it should correspond to the work in hand. To mild costly structures for a service which we trust is go and with the "ves of our present veteran soldiers, etly were not wise or becoming. You want what is

Accused-Was not the remark about the two cate

Mines.—I took it to be in earnest, as there seemed obea brazeness about it, and a rigidness about the treet. There was nothing like jesting took place.

Accused—Was there no one present at the conversations.

said.

After some unimportant amendment of the recorand the repetition of the announcement of the Judge
Advocate relative to the testimony of the absent Cavairy Sergeant, and the evidence respecting the accased's character for loyalty, the prosecution was
closed, and the court adjourned until Monday in order
to give the accused time to prepare his defense.

SANITARIA,

OR,

Homes for Discharged Disabled Soldiers.

Now that the excitement of actual war is over, and the demand upon the men and women at home for thought, time, money, and supplies for sick and wounded soldiers has near receased, people are turning their attention to the question of how best to provide permanently for those seldiers who have been disabled in the service. And it is one of the questions which require a great deal of careful thought. There has been a vast amount of earnest philambropy aroused by this wer, and the ardent feeling cannot at once be put to alcon in its old ways. For a while, at least it must be allowed to speed itself upon semething. Yet it will, because of its very force, require guidance and constraint, and the influence of men who make upon slower steps and patient investigation, else in its earnestness it will do nawles things.

There is a feeling in the community that the much cannot by any possibility be done for the men who have become disabled is the war, that do all we may for their confort we shall never half repay them for the serifices they have made, or half balance our debt of personal grafitude. All this is true, provided what we do for them is done in the right way. But on the other hand, if we make these soldiers the rear heart of an indiscruminate charity, if we selze upon them as the observement in the case of this nervous philary.

National or State "Sanitaria" or "Disabled So. "Homes" is to have them as truly American a war has been; we want them to show upon the of them that the people themselves, with the third good sense, have been thinking about them have really put into them their best and calmost want something which then their best and calmost want something which the nation shall be promoted below to be a superficient of the common sense embed in the war to select most the opportunity now

so a workshop, and a school, and a nome. As a rerinciple the blea of indolent case should find no place
bere, except in the rooms of those utterly and totally
isobled. A central purpose of the institution should
a to provide facilities and indocements for the developsent of productive power in these partially disabled
nen so that they may be able as soon as possible to
appert themselves. These facilities would embrace
areful instruction in various arts or branches of busices, according to the physical ability or mental capaity of the different nen. The inducements would conest in opening to the men the use of workshops, farm
ands, gardens and the like, as well as play grounds and
reading rooms. Inducements would also be found in
the tone which should be infused through the whole calabishment of selivespect and personal ininjectaience, based on the consciousness in each
man of his trying every day to do his part in the world
honestly, according to the measure of power or number
of limbs left fo him by the war. Thus would self-rellance also be maintained; and quickly would men learn
to make one set of muscles perform the work of two,
and the left hand take the place of the right, and the
brain and one arm earn the living which before was
earned by the two arms, the brain having been but
intic used. This development of productive power in
all the immates should be an essential aim and promiheart feature of a Sanitarium, and that special work
should be under the charge of emisent and competent

on the numbers should be an essential, and that special word outlied by under the charge of eminent and competen on, who would make this their sole business; thus to recome the obstacles, not a few, and to provide all assible facilities and inducements for securing the position of self-help, and consequent self-reliance, fol-

possible facilities and inducements for securing this condition of self-help, and consequent self-reliance, followed by self-respect.

This broader plan, with this larger provision—Asylam, Infirmary, Agency for Productive Industry—can alone meet the demands made at the present day upon intelligent philanthropy.

If In connection with the Saultarium should be a system of correspondence with trustworthy men er orcanized aid societies, especially "Bureaus of Employment," in principal towns and cities, so that situations and helping hands might be secured for all the inmates of these "Houses" as fast as they might be able and inclined to try the world again.

III. As to medical and surgical treatment, the aim should be, not merely to secure average skill and care, so as to keep the men comfortable in their present state, but provision should be made at every Sanitarium for an infirmary, where the very highest skill could bring to bear all the arts and appliances of modern surgleal and medical science, with large and patient working, foreighing here to the disabled solder such medical or surgical treatment, and an opportunity for improvement or recovery, such as could not peasibly be guaranteed to any individual at his own home, even if he were able to pay for it.

IV. Another important point is this; the conditions under which immates are to be admitted to the Sanitarium, Among soldiers who have been sick or wounded there will be beside many honest men, some knaves,

nder which immates are to be admitted to the Sanita ium. Among soldiers who have been sick or wounde here will be, beside many honest men, some knaves can who were knaves before they received their wound and are none the less so now, while nine-teaths of a he other disabled soldiers, with landable ambition, wy

rive for self-support, nine-tonths of all this class we ak to tive on charity, and they will point to the counds as giving them a right to claim such supported as giving the men who, with pleusible story, will tr

tion and his system. There must, therefore, be callently wise method adopted to determine the adsistion of immates, with ample safeguards, which shall deed, not keep the worthy sodier waiting at the door a single hour, but at the same time shall not allow castly excited as uppathy to open wide the gates to ery man who wears "soldier's clothes" and leans or rutch. Humanity and worldly wisdom must stangthen you had consider to settler.

Witness-There was at times, but at the time of this

not want to put into useless material and showy style what ought to go toward securing additional home comforts and other aids to the disabled soldiers. Yet so surely as different States take up the work of estab-lishing Sanitaria, unless this point is most carefully carried, your eye will be pained with ambitious dis-day in rival structures, from which contractors will crow rich, and on which politicians will stand to make lattering speeches.

substantial, and the very best of its kind; but you &

Witness—There was at times, but at the time of this conversation there was not.

Accused—Was not Mr. Maddox present?

Witness—No, sir.

Accused—Not the whole time?

Witness—He was not.

Accused—Was he not there when I spoke of money?

Witness—Hes, but the same conversation was rehearsed afterward when we were alone. Mr. Harris was told by Mr. Maddox that it was runnowed that the two soldiers had reperted him, and Mr. Harris said he did not know what the devil he was arrested for.

Question by Counsel—Judge Crane—What then the Witness—The conversation than aropped.

Counsel—How long after that was it that the accused spoke about giving, the money?

Witness—About twenty minutes.

Accused—Do you not recollect I said I did not intend to give offunce in giving the money?

Witness—No, sir. I am certain it was not said.

Question by the Court—Who is Maddox, a citizen or a soldier?

Witness—A citizen; son-in-law of Mr. Harris, It is said.

play in riyal structures, from which contractors will grow rich, and on which politicians will stant to make flattering speeches.

VI. Whatever is to be attempted in the direction of providing this form of relief should be entered upon at once. The discharged soldiers will never again need the help as much as they do to-day. If you lay out plans a broad, and erect structures so large that it will take a year to finish them, many of the men for whom these Sanitaria are intended will be dead before your welcome is ready to be offered.

The need of National or of State Sanitaria has all along been assumed, and cannot be doubted. Precisely how large a provision will have to be made for this class of men, who have been rendered partially or wholly helpless while in the service, and who have no means of support, it is impossible to determine, Of this, lowever, we may feel sure, that under institutions wise; organized, and with fit restrictions, the demand for help of this form will be by no means as great as some persons have been led to suppose. Six months from now, or even three months from now, we can form a better judgment. The United States Sanitary Commission has for the last year and more been pursuing a series of inquiries for the purpose of having in hand the material for anwering, approximately at least, that very inquiry. And it has thereby collected much valuable information. Taking in order, one by one, all the men from the Army of the Potomac, who during a given time were discharged on account of disability, (almost all of whem in the coarse of thell journey home have been tader the eare of the Sanitary Commission at a "Lodge" or "Home"), answers carefully obtained from an a count of the potrons of the men recorded to the follow. given time were discharged on account of disability (almost all of whem in the course of their journey home have come under the care of the Sanitary Commission at a "Lodge" or "Home", answers carefully obtained from some 7,000 men have been recorded to the follow

ng questions, viz.:

"1. Name?
"2. Regiment?
"3. Ago?
"4. Have you any family, and what?
"5. Arethey dependent on you for support?
"6. Have you any property, and what amount?
"7. What were your means of support before you

listed?
'8. Are you able now to work at the same trade or cuption ?
"9. Is there any other trade or occupation you car

ork at?

10. How to do you expect to support yourself, or

to be supported, when you get home?

11. Have you any established home, and where?

12. What is the nature and degree of your discbility: 13. Have you secured a pension, and what is the

The answers to these questions indicate that about 17

they collisted. These inquiries have usually been ad-dressed to some incividual whose interest in the cause led to a thorough investigation. The following are the

questions:

"1. To what extent do the disabled discharged soldiers in your community fail, at present, to maintain themselves by their own labor?

"2. What preportion of them have relatives wholly or in part dependent upon them?

"3. What proportion of those, who would not in the open market of competition, or aids permanantly to carn a support for themselves and for those dependent upon them, will receive all needed assistance from their reintives?

"4. For those who do not thus receive all needed. ssistance from relatives, what method of assistance low provails:

What proportion of discharged disabled soldiers have eviaced a disposition or expectation to receive charitable assistance?

6. What proportion of discharged disabled soldiers in your vicinity have come distinctly upon the public

in your vicinity have some distinctly upon the punde for support?

"7. Has any systematic method to save the soldiers from this necessity, by finding sainable cripicy again for those who are able to work, been adopted, which is open to all who may come into your commanity?"

The result of this investigation, carried through some 48 or 50 of the chief cities and larger towns of the North, show a far smaller manner than the other table would indicate of those who as yet have actually come apparate public for support. But in this inquiry we are to weigh the fact that many, who six menuse from now will be entirely dependent, are at present diving apon weigh the fact that many, who six mentile from now will be entirely dependent, are at present living apon their bounty money and back paye elected on a sample. Yet too, there is the other mediting circumstance to come in, viz. that many of the men, unable at the time of discharge to labor, will in six months or a year afterof disensing to labor, will in six months or a year after-ward acquire strength enough to earn at least part of their own livelihood. The results of the investigations how carried on by the Commission will furnish sema-calizable facts additional. Meantline enough is evident to show that such institutions as Sanataria are de-nanted for our discharged disabled soldiers.

The object of this article is to draw attention to the reconstance of scorring to this subject, whenever, it

importance of securing to this subject, wherever it is
taken up, wise thought, that whatever is done be done
in a way that shall strengthen and not weeken what is
peculiar and excellent in our republican commonwealth,
bound is with the homes of the people.

Y. Karapy.

Sup't of Special Relief, U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1865.

Evening Exchange-MAY 8.

Gold, after call, 1374.

Passengers Arrived.
In steamship Erin, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Bewden, Mrs. Dakin and 2 children. Mrs. E. Johnstone, Mrs. Mary Watkins and 2 children, Mrs. C. D. Brown, Miss E. Hunter, Miss E. Kirkwood, Mrs. Brasin, maid and 4 children, W. Faster and child. Herr Mettger, Jean Gettfieed, Mr. Kerwerthy, Dr. Kritheford, Mrs. Howard, James Douglas, Captergramm, Mr. and Mrs. Doine and 2 children, Wm. Ireland, G. Willis.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Erin (Br.), Grace Liverpool April 25 and Queenstown in molec and pass, Williams & Guion. Had one birth and two children died.

Ship Geo. Hurlbut, Masson, Port Royal 8 days, ballast, Ship Gee, Huribut, Masson, Port Reyal 8 days, ballast, turges, Clearman & Co. Brig Watch Mate (of Annapolis, N. S.), Reddy, Matanras IJ lays, sugar and melasses to master. Ital heavy N. E. windt

ays, sugar and melasses to master. Has neavy a ra-nost of the passage. Schr. San Luis, Cunningham, Rendont for Dighton, coal.

Plough Boy, Baltimore, coal. Nightingsle, Baltimore, coal. Samuel Gillam, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Nightinguie, Baltimore, coal.
Schr. Smuel Gillam, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr. Alda, Baltimore, coal.
Schr. Anah Buck, Fort Ewen, coal for Boston.
Schr. D. L. Storges (of Gloorester, Mass.), Densey, Rotan Island 16 days, rosewood, undergany, fruit, &c., to master, that head winds most of the passage. Left schr. Dan Simmons, Hell, for New-Orleans in J days.
Schr. Renjamin Brown (of Warren, R. L.), Carr. Richmend, Va. via Fyrress Monroe, 6 days, tobacco, J. & J. Fager.
Va. via Fyrress Monroe, 6 days, tobacco, J. & J. Fager.
WIND—At Sunset, S. and light, with rain.

Steamship United Kingdom (Br.), from Clasgow.

Hark Holland, W. Brigs-Velocity, Undine, Johann, Annie Laurie, Scio, Schooners-Lacy, Virginia, Nassau, Yankee Doodle, SPOKEN, April 23, lat. 50:45, lon. 19:16, sceamship Erin spoke brig Philosopher (Ham.), bound E., May 2, lat. 45:25, lon. 41:30, spoke bark Selim (Br.), bound W., May 7, lat. 40:50, lon. 57:47, passed steamer United Kingdom, Glasgow for News York.

Yord, May 6, lut. 38:29, Ion. 74, ship Geo, Huribut spoke brig Co. W. King, bound S.

W. Ring, bound S.

DISASTER.

Bark Famile (of Searpart), Carver, Searsport 13 days, indee, for Cardenie, put into this port for chains, buying on the 3d nst., off Neutroket, broke raddeschain, when the vessel roached to and was justly have down, during which she ied onto accordance inc. h archorebyins, chr. Lahmalor, Heston for Philade shia, went ashore on moreone of the 2d land, at 4 o'clock, on Chicotragic moreone of the 2d land, at 4 o'clock, on Chicotragic lake, and will be a total loss. Crew seved A perion of corage of dyscinta and choos, logistics with the spars,

L'ISK & HATCH

NA 5 NASSAU-ST.

(Continental liant Building),

NEAR WALL.